

GLU

GLOZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Flattery; insinuation.
 Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Specious show; gloss.
 Precious couches full oft are shak'd with a fever;
 If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloss* be not hidden,
 Shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of a love's
 fire? *Shakespeare, b. i.*
GLUE. *n. f.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *glut*, Welsh.] A viscous body
 commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly;
 any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one
 to another; a cement.
 Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry and more
 terrestrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other
 side, drink in waters and liquors: so that, as it was well said
 by one of the ancients of earthly and watery substances, one
 is a *glue* to another. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 To build the earth did chance materials chuse,
 And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuse. *Blackmore.*
 The clearest, driest, and most transparent *glue* is the best.
Maxon's Mech. Exerc.
 The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort
 of *glue*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
TO GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To join with a viscous cement.
 I fear thy overthrow
 More than my body's parting with my soul:
 My love and fear *glue* many friends to thee. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
 Whoso teacheth a fool is as one that *glues* a posthored to-
 gether. *Shakespeare, b. i.*
 The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so much in
 vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches
 a little tinzel crown, or a circle of stars, *glued* to the canvas
 over the head of the figure. *Addison on Italy.*
 Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the flesh
 will *glue* together with its own native balm. *Drum.*
 2. To hold together.
 The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies, which fully touch
 one another, stick together very strongly; and for explaining
 how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is
 begging the question; and others tell us their bodies are *glued*
 together by rest, that is, by an occult quality, or rather by
 nothing. *Newton's Opt.*
 3. To join; to unite; to invincate.
 Those wafers in a honey-pot are so many sensual men, that
 are plunged in their lusts and pleasures; and when they are
 once *glued* to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themselves
 out. *L'Estrange, Fable 126.*
 Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts, do debase mens
 minds and clog their spirits; sink us down into sense, and
glue us to those low and inferior things. *Fillostoph's Sermons.*
 She curb'd a groan, that else had come;
 And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:
 Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glue*d
 Her lips, and, raising it, her speech renew'd. *Dryden.*
 I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
 And round thy phantom *glue* my clasping arms. *Pope.*
GLUE-BOILER. *n. f.* [*glue* and *boiler*.] One whose trade is to
 make *glue*.
GLUER. *n. f.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with *glue*.
GLUM. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom*.]
 Sullen; stubbornly grave.
 Some, when they hear a story, look *glum*, and cry, Well,
 what then? *Guardian.*
TO GLUT. *v. a.* [*englutir*, French; *glutis*, Lat. to swallow;
glutis.]
 1. To swallow; to devour.
 'Till cram'd and gorg'd, high burst
 With suck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
 2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to faze; to disgust.
 The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the
 king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers. *Bacon.*
 Love breaks friendship, whose delights
 Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Denham.*
 What way remove
 His settled hate, and reconcile his love,
 That he may look propitious on our toils,
 And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our spoils. *Dry.*
 No more, my friend;
 Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden's Æn.*
 I found
 The fickle ear soon *glutted* with the sound,
 Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,
 Tird with the last, and eager of the new. *Prior.*
 3. To feast or delight even to satiety.
 With death's carcass *glut* the grave. *Milton.*
 His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
 Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*
 A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,
 Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the sight
 With one full prospect; but invites by many,
 To view at last the whole. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
 4. To overfill; to load.

He attributes the ill success of either party to their *glutting*
 the market, and retelling too much of a bad commodity at
 once. *Arbutnot's Art of Politic Lying.*
 5. To faturate.
 The menstrum, being already *glutted*, could not act power-
 fully enough to dissolve it. *Addison.*
GLUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. That which is gorged or swallowed.
 Disgorging foul
 Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
 Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
 2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.
 So death
 Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two
 Be forc'd to satisfy his ravenous maw. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Let him but set the one in balance against the other, and he
 shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his
 delights. *L'Estrange, Fable 11.*
 A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life,
 call me into this; and this will throw me again into study
 and retirement. *Pope to Swift.*
 3. More than enough; overmuch.
 If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little
 of it. *Ben. Johnson's Discourses.*
 4. Any thing that fills up a passage.
 The water some suppose to pass continually from the
 bottom of the sea to the heads of springs and rivers, through
 certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by
 some *glut*, stop, or other means, arrested in their passage.
Woodward's Natural History.
GLUTINOUS. *adj.* [*glutimex*, French, from *gluten*, Latin.]
 Gluey; viscous; tenacious.
 The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable
 heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding substance; for the
 heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance
 being *glutinous*, produceth two effects: the one, that the spirit
 is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the ma-
 ter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion
 of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members.
Bacon's Natural History, N. 900.
 Next this marble venom'd feast,
 Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton.*
 Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be subdued by the
 vital force. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
GLUTINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *glutinous*.] Viscosity; tena-
 city.
 There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their
 elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction of their parts. *Boyle.*
GLUTTON. *n. f.* [*glutton*, French, from *glutis*, Latin, to swal-
 low.]
 1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.
 The Chinese eat horrefish at this day, and some *gluttons*
 have used to have catfish baked. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 Through Macer's gullet the runs down,
 When the vile *glutton* dines alone;
 And, void of modesty and thought,
 She follows Bibb's endless draught. *Prior.*
 2. One eager of any thing to excess.
 The rest bring home in state the happy pair
 To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;
 All those free joys insatiably to prove,
 With which rich beauty feasts the *glutton* love. *Cowley.*
Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
 Their fatal arts so impiously employ. *Granville.*
TO GLUTTONISE. *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the *glutton*;
 to be luxurious.
GLUTTONOUS. *adj.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive
 feeding; delighted overmuch with food.
 When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,
 And take down all interest in their *gluttonous* maws. *Shakespeare.*
 The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein
 we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her
 strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and
 commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Raleigh.*
 Thou wilt observe
 The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
 In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
 Due nourishment, no *gluttonous* delight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
GLUTTONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gluttonous*.] With the voracity
 of a *glutton*.
GLUTTONY. *n. f.* [*gluttonie*, Fr. from *glutton*.] Excess of
 eating; luxury of the table.
 Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts,
 On citron tables or Atlantick stone. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Well may they fear some miserable end,
 Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden's Juven.*
 The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more
 fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause
 is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of
 motion, in plain English, *gluttony* and laziness. *Arbutnot.*
GLUTY. *adj.* [from *glue*.]
 2. Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

GLU

GNO

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a *glay* (spumous
 matter). *Harvey on Conceptions.*
 With *glay* was some new foundations lay; *Shakespeare.*
 Of virgin comb. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*
 Whichever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but
 one quality of being very *glay* or viscous, and it will mecha-
 nically solve all the phenomena of the grotto. *Addison.*
GLYN. *n. f.* [*Irish*; *glenn*, *glyn*, plur. *Erse*; *glenn*, Scottish.]
 A hollow between two mountains.
 Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them
 up within those narrow corners and *glyns* under the
 mountains foot. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
TO GNAR. *v. n.* [*gnar*, Saxon; *gnarren*, Dutch.] To
 growl; to murmur; to snarl.
 When he 'gan to rear his bristles strong,
 And felly *gnar*, until day's enemy. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Did him appease. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
 And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw the first. *Shakespeare.*
 Gnawing forrow hath less power to bite
 Than the soft myrtle. *Shakespeare, R. II.*
 The man that mocks at it, and sets it light. *Shakespeare, R. II.*
 Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke. *Paisfar.*
GNARLED. *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *narr*, is in Staffordshire a hard
 knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty.
 Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolts
 Split'st the unweedgeable and gnarled oak,
 Than the soft myrtle. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
TO GNASH. *v. a.* [*gnashen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to
 clash.
 The fear, who could not yet his wrath assuage,
 Rowld his green eyes, that spark'd with his rage,
 And *gnash'd* his teeth. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
TO GNASH. *v. n.*
 1. To grind or collide the teeth.
 He shall *gnash* with his teeth, and melt away. *Pf. exil. 10.*
 There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth. *Mat. viii.*
 2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.
 His great iron teeth he still did grind,
 And grimly *gnash'd*, threatening revenge in vain. *Pais. Queen.*
 They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth. *Pf. xxxv. 16.*
 They him laid *gnashing* and *gnashing* and *gnashing*
 Gnashing for anguish, and despite and flame, and
 To find himself not match'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 With boiling rage Atides burn'd,
 And foam betwix his *gnashing* grinders churn'd. *Dryden.*
GNAT. *n. f.* [*gnat*, Saxon.] A small winged insect.
 1. A small winged insect.
 Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;
 Her waggoner, a small grey-coated *gnat*. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*
 2. Any thing proverbially small.
 Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat*, and swallow a
 camel. *Mat. xxiii. 24.*
GNATFLOWER. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] A flower otherwise
 called the bee-flower.
GNATSNAPPER. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *snapper*.] A bird so called, be-
 cause he lives by catching gnats.
 They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the
gnat-snapper. *Hakewill on Providence.*
TO GNAW. *v. n.* [*gnazh*, Saxon; *knagen*, Dutch.]
 1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.
 To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
 Young soldiers at their exercises *gnaw*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 2. To bite in agony or rage.
 Alas, why *gnaw* you so your nether lip?
 Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
 They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rev. xvi. 10.*
 He comely fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground. *Dryden.*
 3. To wear away by biting.
 Gnawing with my teeth my bonds assunder,
 I gain'd my freedom. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.*
 Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth
 Gnaw'd into rags by the devouring moth. *Sanders.*
 A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to help him
 out of the snare: the mouse *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and
 set the lion at liberty. *L'Estrange.*
 4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.
 To pick with the teeth.
 His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryden.*
 I might well, like the panicle, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties
 him; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure li-
 berty. *Sidney.*
 See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be
 abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation *gnaw'd* at. *Shakespeare.*
 I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
 A thousand men that fishes *gnaw'd* upon. *Shakespeare, R. III.*
GNOMON. *n. f.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.
 The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis
 of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities there.

GO

of must directly answer to the North and South pole. *Herbert.*
 There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow
 of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown.*
GNOMONICKS. *n. f.* [*gnomonicks*.] A science which makes a
 part of the mathematics: it teaches to find the just propor-
 tion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and
 moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is, by means
 thereof; as also of a *gnomon* or stile, that throws off the
 shadow for this purpose. *Tronox.*
TO GO. *v. n.* [*gnon*, Saxon; *gion*, Dutch.] To move; to
 go; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 1. To walk; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 You know that love *goes* on. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 2. To move; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Will creep in service where it cannot *go*. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 After some months those muscles became callous; and
 having yielded to the extinction, the patient makes shift to *go*
 upon it, though lamely. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 3. To move; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Rise! let us be *going*. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 4. To move; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 If there be cause for the church to *go* forth in solemn pro-
 cession, his whole family have such business come upon them
 that no one can be spared. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 5. To move; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that
going will scarce serve the turn. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 6. To move; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 I will only *go* through on my feet. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 And whosoever shall compel thee to *go* a mile, *go* with him
 twain. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 From them I *go*, to sing some story. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 7. To move; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 This uncouth errand sole. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 8. To move; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 To proceed; to make a progress. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Thus others we with defamation wound; *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 While they stab us; and to the jest *go* round. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 9. To move; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 To remove from place to place. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 I am in blood. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 10. To move; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Stepping in so far, that should I wade no more, *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 11. To move; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Retaining were as tedious as *go* o'er. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 12. To move; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 To depart from a place; to move from a place; the opposite
 of *to come*. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 I hope it be not *gone*, to tell my lord. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 That I kiss aught but him. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 At once, good-night: *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Stand not upon the order of your *going*, at dinner. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 But *go* at once. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Ye shall not *go* forth hence. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 And when she had so said the went her way. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice; only you shall not
go very far away. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Colchester oysters are put into pits, where the sea *goeth* and
 cometh. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 A young tall squire *goeth* on his way. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Did from the camp at first before him *go*. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Then I concur to let him *go* for Greece, *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 And with our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Go first the milder of thy herds to find, *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 13. To move; to move step by step. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.
 Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil, *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Go not for thy thything thyself to the devil. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 She may *go* to bed when the list; all is as the will. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 You did with that I would make her turn; *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Sir, she can turn and turn, and yet *go* on. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 I am glad to see your lordship abroad; I heard say your
 lordship was sick: I hope your lordship *goes* abroad by ad-
 vice. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Go to, let us *go* down; and there confound their lan-
 guage. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Let my Lord *go* amongst us. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 The mourners *go* about the streets. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 The sun shall *go* down over the prophets, and the day shall
 be dark over them. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Put every man his sword by his side, and *go* in and out
 from gate to gate throughout the camp. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 The sun, which once did shine alone, *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Hung down his head, and with'd for night. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 When he beheld twelve furs for one. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
Going about the world, and giving light. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 This seen, the rest at awful distance stood, *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 As if they had been there as servants set, *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 To stay, or to *go* on, as he thought good. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 And not pursue, but wait on his retreat. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 Not turning them *going*, till you have given them all the
 satisfaction they are capable of; and so leading them by your
 answers into farther questions. *Shakespeare, b. i. cant. 1.*
 History only acquaints us that his fleet went up the Elbe,
 he having carried his arms as far as the banks of that river.
 The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when
 you